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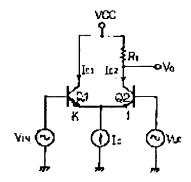
## (54) FREQUENCY MIXER CIRCUIT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the frequency mixer circuit which consists of a small number of elements and can operate

with even a low voltage.

CONSTITUTION: Transistors(TR) Q1 and Q2 are an unbalanced differential couple of TRs whose common connected emitters are set to a K:1 size ratio (K>1) and a constant current source I0 is driven, but a 1st AC signal (voltage VIN) is applied to the base of the Q1 and a 2nd AC current (voltage VLO) is applied to the base of the Q2. Here,  $-IC1=(\alpha FI0+\Delta I)/2$  and  $IC2=(\alpha FI0-\Delta I)/2$  hold and IC1-IC2=∆I includes the components of the sum of and difference between two frequencies flN and fLO. The components of the sum of and difference between the two frequencies fIN and fLO are converted by a load resistance RL into voltages because of V0=VCC-RLIC2.



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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] differential pair transistor which emitter size becomes from the transistor which is two [different, respectively]; by which it has the constant current source and; which drive the aforementioned differential pair transistor, and, as for the aforementioned differential pair transistor, the 1st alternating current signal is impressed to the base of one transistor, and the 2nd alternating current signal is impressed to the base of the transistor of another side—frequency mixer circuit characterized by things

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the frequency mixer circuit which starts a frequency mixer circuit, especially is formed in a bipolar accumulation time on the street. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The conventional frequency mixer circuit is the reference voltage VF of the current source (Q13) of the differential amplifier (Q11, Q12), as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. The 1st signalling frequency (voltage VIN) is made to superimpose, the composition which impresses the 2nd signalling frequency (voltage VLO) to the opposite input of the differential amplifier — or As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, it is the composition of impressing the 1st signalling frequency (voltage VIN) to the 1st input pair of the analog multipliers 31, such as the Gilbert multiplier, and impressing the 2nd signalling frequency (voltage VLO) to the 2nd input pair. Hereafter, each circuit is explained in order.

[0003] In drawing  $\underline{2}$ , the current characteristic of the junction diode which constitutes a transistor is expressed with a formula 1. In addition, it sets to a formula 1 and is IE. An emitter current and information separator For the saturation current and q, a unit electron charge and VBE are [ a Boltzmann's constant and T of the voltage between base emitters and k ] absolute temperature.

[0004]

[Equation 1]

$$I_E = I_S \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{q V_{BE}}{k T}\right) - 1 \right\}$$

[0005] if [ here ] VT =kT/q -- VBE>>VT it is . Therefore, in a formula 1 if exp(VBE/VT)>>1, it is emitter-current IE. It can approximate like a formula 2. [0006]

[Equation 2]

$$I_E \simeq I_S \exp(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T})$$

[0007] At this time, it is collector-current IC13 of a transistor Q13. It becomes like a formula 3. [0008]

[Equation 3]

$$I_{C13} = I_{S13} \exp(\frac{V_F + V_{IN}}{V_T})$$

[0009] And constant current source I0 When it sets like a formula 4, it is collector-current IC13. It becomes like a formula 5.

[0010]

[Equation 4]

$$I_o = I_{sis} \exp(\frac{V_p}{V_T})$$

[0011]

[Equation 5]

$$I_{c13} = I_{o} \exp(\frac{V_{1N}}{V_{T}})$$

[0012] Moreover, input voltage VLO is the difference of the voltage VBE11 between base emitters of a transistor Q11, and the voltage VBE12 between base emitters of a transistor Q12, as shown in a formula 6.

[0013]

[Equation 6]

 $V_{BE11} - V_{BE12} = V_{LO}$ 

[0014] VBE11 and VBE12 -- a formula 7 -- said -- 8 -- like -- assuming -- moreover, the formula 7 -- said -- information separator11 in 8 information separator12 As shown in a formula 9, when it assumes that it is equal, the input voltage VLO of a formula 6 can be expressed like a formula 10. [ then, ]

[0015]

[Equation 7]

$$V_{BB11} = V_T \ln \left( \frac{I_{C11}}{I_{S11}} \right)$$

[0016]

[Equation 8]

$$V_{BB12} = V_T \ln \left( \frac{I_{C12}}{I_{S12}} \right)$$

[0017]

[Equation 9]

$$I_{S11} = I_{S12}$$

[0018]

[Equation 10]

$$V_{T} \ln \left( \frac{I_{C11}}{I_{C12}} \right) = V_{L0}$$

[0019] Moreover, alphaF When it is a current amplification factor, it is collector-current IC11.

This IC12 The sum serves as a formula 11.

[0020]

[Equation 11]

$$I_{C11} + I_{C12} = \alpha_F I_{C13}$$

[0021] consequently, the formula 10 -- said -- collector-current IC11 from 11, and this IC12 a formula 12 -- said -- it can be found with 13 [0022]

[Equation 12]

$$I_{C11} = \frac{\alpha_F I_{C13}}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V_{L0}}{V_T})}$$

[0023]  
[Equation 13]  

$$I_{C12} = \frac{\alpha_F \ I_{C13}}{1 + \exp(\frac{V_{L0}}{V_T})}$$

[0024] Therefore, difference current deltal1 of both collector currents it can express with a formula 14.

[0025]

[Equation 14]

$$\Delta \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_{C1} - I_{C2}$$

$$= \alpha_F I_{C13} \tanh \left( \frac{V_{L0}}{2 V_T} \right)$$

[0026] Here, since tanhx is expressed like a formula 15 and exp x is expressed like a formula 16, when a formula 14 is developed using this, a formula 17 is obtained and the term of input voltage VIN and product VIN-VLO of this VLO is included in difference current deltal1.
[0027]

[Equation 15]

$$tanh x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \dots (|x| < 1)$$

[0028]

[Equation 16]

$$\exp x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

[0029]

[Equation 17]

$$\Delta I_{1} = \alpha_{F} I_{0} (1 + \frac{V_{1N}}{V_{T}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{1N}^{2}}{V_{T}^{2}} + \cdots) (\frac{V_{L0}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{V_{L0}^{3}}{8 V_{T}^{3}} + \cdots)$$

$$= \alpha_{F} I_{0} \left( \frac{V_{LO}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{24} \frac{V_{LO}}{V_{T}^{3}} + \frac{V_{IN} \cdot V_{LO}}{2 V_{T}^{2}} - \frac{V_{IN} \cdot V_{LO}^{3}}{24 V_{T}^{4}} + \frac{V_{IN}^{2} \cdot V_{LO}}{4 V_{T}^{3}} \right)$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{IN}}^2 \cdot V_{\text{LO}}^3}{48V_{\text{T}}^5} \dots)$$

[0030] Then, if a formula 18 and input voltage VLO are set for input voltage VIN like a formula 19, product VIN-VLO will serve as a formula 20, and the sum of 2 cycle (fIN, fL0) and the component of a difference will be obtained. And the factor which specifies the frequency characteristic is the frequency characteristic (fT) of the transistor used chiefly so that clearly from a formula 20. That is, it is a frequency mixer circuit with a good RF property. [0031]

[Equation 18]

$$V_{IN} = |V_{IN}| \cos 2\pi f_{IN} t$$

[0032]

[Equation 19] 
$$V_{Lo} = |V_{Lo}| \cos 2\pi f_{Lo} t$$
[0033] [Equation 20] 
$$V_{IN} \cdot V_{Lo} = \frac{1}{2} |V_{IN}| |V_{Lo}| (\cos \{2\pi (f_{IN} + f_{Lo}) t\} + \cos \{2\pi (f_{IN} - f_{Lo}) t\})$$

[0034] here — IC11 and IC12 the oak and these which are differential current — a formula 21 — said — it is expressed 22 and \*\* (1/2) deltal1 is included, respectively That is, IC11 IC12 What is necessary is just to carry out voltage conversion. At <u>drawing 2</u>, it is IC12. Load resistance RL Voltage conversion is carried out.

[0035]

[Equation 21]
$$I_{C11} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_o + \Delta I_1)$$

[0036]

[Equation 22]

$$I_{c_{12}} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_0 - \Delta I_1)$$

[0037] Next, it sets to <u>drawing 3</u> and is output voltage VO. It is expressed with a formula 23. In addition, in a formula 23, A is a unity gain.
[0038]

[Equation 23]

$$V_0 = AV_{IN}V_{LO}$$

[0039] this — a formula 18 — said — if 19 is substituted, a formula 20 and the same formula 24 are obtained and this analog multiplier 31 is similarly used with the frequency mixer circuit [0040]

[Equation 24]

$$V_{0} = \frac{A}{2} |V_{1N}| |V_{L0}| \left(\cos \left\{2\pi \left(f_{1N} + f_{L0}\right) t\right\}\right) + \cos \left\{2\pi \left(f_{1N} - f_{L0}\right) t\right\}\right)$$

[0041]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] There are the following problems in the conventional frequency mixer circuit mentioned above. First, it is difficult to make a signal superimpose on a constant current source in the circuit shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. Moreover, in the circuit shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, since the circuitry of a multiplier has many transistor counts, NF deteriorates, and unless it makes circuit current increase, a good RF property is not acquired.

[0042] The purpose of this invention can aim at reduction of degradation of NF, and is to offer the frequency mixer circuit from which a good RF property is acquired by the few consumed electric current.

[0043]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the aforementioned purpose, the frequency mixer circuit of this invention has the composition like a degree. That is, the frequency mixer circuit of this invention is a differential pair transistor which emitter size becomes from the transistor which is two [ different, respectively ].; Constant current source which drives the

aforementioned differential pair transistor; It has, as for the aforementioned differential pair transistor, the 1st alternating current signal is impressed to the base of one transistor, and the 2nd alternating current signal is impressed to the base of the transistor of another side.; It is characterized by things.

[0044]

[Function] Next, an operation of the frequency mixer circuit of this invention constituted is explained like the above. A subject constitutes one differential pair transistor which emitter size becomes from the transistor which is two [ different, respectively ], i.e., the so-called unbalance differential pair transistor, from this invention. Therefore, reduction of the number of circuit elements can be aimed at, and degradation of NF decreases. Moreover, since it can operate by the low battery, a good RF property is acquired by the few consumed electric current. [0045]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. Drawing 1 shows the frequency mixer circuit concerning one example of this invention. This frequency mixer circuit is the constant current source I0 which drives one differential pair transistor (Q1, Q2) and this differential pair transistor. It has fundamentally, an alternating current signal (the 1st) (voltage VIN) is impressed to the base of one transistor Q1, and an alternating current signal (the 2nd) (voltage VLO) is impressed to the base of the transistor Q2 of another side.

[0046] here — a transistor Q1 — said — although the size (area) of the emitter by which common connection is made constitutes an unbalance differential pair transistor different, respectively, Q2 sets the emitter size ratio to Q1:Q2=K:1 (K> 1), and explains operation below [0047] Voltage V1 When it is input voltage VIN and the difference voltage of this VLO like a formula 25, it is this difference voltage V1. It is the difference of the voltage between base emitters of both transistors like a formula 26.

[0048]

[Equation 25] 
$$V_1 = V_{IN} - V_{LD}$$

[0049]

[Equation 26]

$$V_1 = V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}$$

[0050] here — the voltage between base emitters of both transistors — the aforementioned formula 7 — said — the same formula 27 as 8 — said — it can express with 28 [0051]

[Equation 27]

$$V_{BE1} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{S1}}$$

[0052]

[Equation 28]

$$V_{BB2} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_{S2}}$$

[0053] And about the saturation current information separator 1 and this information separator2, since an emitter size ratio is K, it is connected like a formula 29.
[0054]

[Equation 29]

$$I_{s_1} = K I_{s_2}$$

[0055] Therefore, the ratio of collector-current IC1 of both transistors and this IC2 serves as a formula 30.

[0056]

[Equation 30]

$$\frac{1}{K} \frac{I_{c1}}{I_{c2}} = \exp\left(\frac{V_1}{V_T}\right)$$

[0057] Moreover, alphaF When it is a current amplification factor, the relation of a formula 31 between a constant current source IO, and collector-current IC1 of both transistors and this IC2 is.

[0058]

[Equation 31]

$$I_{c_1} + I_{c_2} = \alpha_F I_0$$

[0059] therefore, collector-current IC1 of both transistors and this IC2 — a formula 32 — said -- it can be found with 33

[0060]

[Equation 32]

$$I_{c1} = \frac{\alpha_F I_0}{1 + \frac{1}{K} \exp(-\frac{V_1}{V_T})}$$

[0061]

[Equation 33]

$$I_{c2} = \frac{\alpha_F I_0}{1 + K \exp(\frac{V_1}{V_T})}$$

[0062] Here, it is VT about K. VK concerning this invention VK which will start this invention if it uses and a definition is given like a formula 34 It can express like a formula 35.

[0063] [Equation 34]

$$K = \exp(\frac{\vec{V}_K}{V_T})$$

[0064]

[Equation 35] 
$$V_K = V_T \ln K$$

[0065] then, the formula 32 -- said -- 33 -- respectively -- a formula 36 -- said -- it can rewrite with 37

[0066]

[Equation 36]

$$I_{c1} = \frac{\alpha_{F} I_{0}}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V_{1} + V_{K}}{V_{T}})}$$

[0067]

[Equation 37]

$$I_{c2} = \frac{\alpha_F I_0}{1 + \exp(\frac{V_1 + V_K}{V_T})}$$

[0068] Therefore, difference current deltal of both collector currents can be expressed as a formula 38.

[0069]

[Equation 38]  

$$\Delta I = I_{c1} - I_{c2}$$

$$= \alpha_F I_0 \tanh \left(\frac{V_1 + V_K}{2V_T}\right)$$

[0070] And when it develops using the aforementioned formula 15, it becomes a formula 39 and is the difference voltage V1 in difference current deltal. The term of a square is included. This is given with the aforementioned formula 25. then, input voltage VIN and this VLO -- the aforementioned formula 18 -- said -- if a definition is given like 19 -- difference voltage V1 A square can be found with a formula 40. [0071]

[Equation 39]

$$\Delta I = \alpha_F I_o \left\{ \frac{V_1 + V_K}{2 V_T} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(V_1 + V_K)^3}{8 V_T^3} \cdots \right\}$$

$$= \alpha_{F} I_{0} \left\{ \frac{V_{1} + V_{K}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{2 4 V_{T}^{3}} (V_{1}^{3} + V_{K}^{3} + 3 V_{K} V_{1}^{2} + 3 V_{K}^{2} V_{1}) \cdots \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha_{F} I_{0}}{V_{T}^{3}} \left\{ \frac{1}{24} V_{K}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} V_{T}^{2} V_{K} + \left( \frac{1}{8} V_{K}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} V_{T}^{2} \right) V_{1} + \frac{1}{8} V_{K} V_{1}^{2} \right\}$$

$$+\frac{1}{24}V_{1}^{3}$$
 .....}

[0072]

[Equation 40]  
$$V_1^2 = (V_{IN} - V_{LO})^2$$

= 
$$(|V_{IN}|\cos 2\pi f_{IN}t - |V_{LO}|\cos 2\pi f_{LO}t)^2$$

$$= |V_{IN}|^2 \cos^2 2\pi f_{IN} t + |V_{L0}|^2 \cos^2 2\pi f_{L0} t$$

$$-2 \mid V_{\text{IN}} \mid \mid V_{\text{LO}} \mid \cos 2\pi f_{\text{IN}} t \cos 2\pi f_{\text{LO}} t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |V_{IN}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |V_{LO}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |V_{IN}|^2 \cos 2\pi (2 f_{IN}) t$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}|V_{L0}|^2\cos 2\pi (2f_{L0}) t - |V_{IN}| |V_{L0}|\cos 2\pi (f_{IN})$$

$$+ f_{LO}$$
) t  $- |V_{IN}| |V_{LO}| \cos 2\pi (f_{IN} - f_{LO})$  t

[0073] That is, the sum of 2 cycle (fIN, fLO) and the component of a difference are contained in difference current deltal, since both collector-currents IC1 and this IC2 are differential current here - respectively -- a formula 41 -- said -- it can express 42 [0074]

[Equation 41]
$$I_{ci} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_o + \Delta I)$$

[0075]

[Equation 42]

$$I_{c2} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_0 - \Delta I)$$

[0076] Therefore, output voltage VO It can be found with a formula 43 and the sum of 2 cycle (flN, fLO) and the component of a difference are load resistance RL. It is changed into voltage. [0077]

[Equation 43]  

$$V_0 = V_{cc} - R_L \quad I_{c2}$$

$$= V_{cc} - \frac{1}{2} R_L (\alpha_F \quad I_0 - \Delta I)$$

$$= V_{cc} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_F \quad I_0 \quad R_L + \frac{1}{2} R_L \quad \Delta I$$

[0078] In addition, even if it changes difference current deltal and collector—current IC1 into voltage, it is the same, and in any case, there is little consumed electric current, and, moreover, a frequency mixer circuit with the good frequency characteristic is obtained at it.
[0079]

[Effect of the Invention] Since one differential pair transistor which emitter size becomes from the transistor which is two [ different, respectively ], i.e., the so-called unbalance differential pair transistor, was constituted to the subject according to the frequency mixer circuit of this invention as explained above, reduction of the number of circuit elements can be aimed at, and operation becomes possible by the low battery. Consequently, it is effective in the ability to offer the frequency mixer circuit from which degradation of NF decreases and a good RF property is acquired by the few consumed electric current.

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the circuit diagram of the frequency mixer circuit concerning one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the circuit diagram of the conventional frequency mixer circuit.

[Drawing 3] It is the circuit diagram of the conventional frequency mixer circuit.

[Description of Notations]

Q1 Transistor

**Q2** Transistor

10 Constant current source

VIN Input voltage

VLO Input voltage

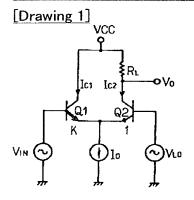
VO Output voltage

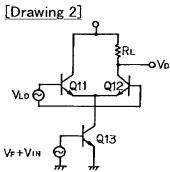
VCC Supply voltage

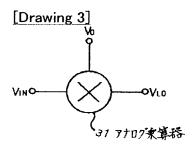
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# **DRAWINGS**







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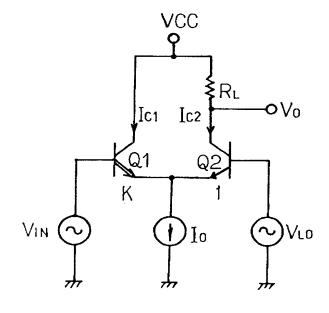
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### (54) 【発明の名称 】 周波数ミキサ回路

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】 素子数が少なく、かつ低電圧から動作可能な 周波数ミキサ回路を提供する。

トランジスタQ1、Q2は、共通接続される エミッタのサイズ (面積) 比がK:1(K>1) である 不平衡差動対トランジスタであり、定電流源 Loで駆動 されるが、Q1のベースに第1の交流信号(電圧Vin) が印加され、又、Q2のベースに第2の交流信号(電圧  $V_{L0}$ ) が印加される。 $I_{C1} = (\alpha_F \mid 0 + \Delta_I) / 2$ 、  $1c_2 = (\alpha_F \mid 0 - \Delta \mid) / 2\tau \delta y, \mid c_1 - \mid c_2 = \Delta$ Iにはfin、floの2周波の和と差の成分が含まれる。 Vo = VCC-RL 1c2であるから、fin、floの2周 波の和と差の成分が負荷抵抗RLによって電圧に変換さ れる。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 エミッタサイズがそれぞれ異なる2つのトランジスタからなる差動対トランジスタと; 前記差動対トランジスタをいまる 動対トランジスタを駆動する定電流源と;を備え、前記差動対トランジスタは一方のトランジスタのベースに第1の交流信号が印加され、他方のトランジスタのベースに第2の交流信号が印加される;ことを特徴とする周波数ミキサ回路。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、周波数ミキサ回路に係 り、特にバイポーラ集積回路上に形成される周波数ミキ サ回路に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の周波数ミキサ回路は、図2に示すように、差動増幅器(Q11、Q12)のカレントソース(Q13)の基準電圧VFに第1の周波数信号(電圧VIN)を重畳させ、差動増幅器の対入力に第2の周波数信号(電圧VIO)を印加する構成か、或は、図3に示すように、ギルパートマルチプライヤなどのアナログ乗算器31の第1の入力対に第1の周波数信号(電圧VIN)を印加し、第2の入力対に第2の周波数信号(電圧VIO)を印加する構成である。以下、各回路について順に説明する。

【0003】図2において、トランジスタを構成する接合ダイオードの電流特性は、数式1で表される。なお、数式1において、IE はエミッタ電流、IS は飽和電流、qは単位電子電荷、VEEはベース・エミッタ間電圧、kはボルツマン定数、Tは絶対温度である。

[0004]

【数1】

$$I_E = I_S \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{q V_{BE}}{k T}\right) - 1 \right\}$$

【0005】ここで、 $V_T = k T / q$ とすると、 $V_{BE}$ 》  $V_T$  である。従って、数式1において、 $e \times p$ ( $V_{BE} / V_T$ )》 1とすると、エミッタ電流  $I_E$  は数式2のように近似できる。

[0006]

【数2】

$$I_E \simeq I_S \exp(\frac{V_{BE}}{V_T})$$

【0007】このとき、トランジスタQ13のコレクタ 電流 I ci3 は数式3のようになる。

[0008]

【数3】

$$I_{C13} = I_{S13} \exp(\frac{V_F + V_{IN}}{V_T})$$

【〇〇〇9】そして、定電流源 10 を数式 4 のようにおくと、コレクタ電流 1 c13 は、数式 5 のようになる。

[0010]

【数4】

$$I_0 = I_{S13} \exp(\frac{V_F}{V_T})$$

[0011]

【数5】

$$I_{cis} = I_o \exp(\frac{V_{iN}}{V_r})$$

【0012】また、入力電圧 V Lo は、数式6に示すように、トランジスタQ11のベース・エミッタ間電圧 V BE11 とトランジスタQ12のベース・エミッタ間電圧 V BE12 の差である。

[0013]

【数6】

$$V_{BE11} - V_{BE12} = V_{L0}$$

【0014】そこで、VBE11とVBE12を数式7、同8のように仮定し、また数式7と同8における IS11 と IS12 は数式9に示すように等しいと仮定すると、数式6の入力電圧VLOは数式10のように表せる。

[0015]

【数7】

$$V_{BB11} = V_T \ln \left( \frac{I_{C11}}{I_{S11}} \right)$$

[0016]

【数8】

$$V_{BB12} = V_T \ln \left( \frac{I_{C12}}{I_{C12}} \right)$$

[0017]

【数9】

$$I_{S11} = I_{S12}$$

[0018]

【数10】

$$V_{T} \ln \left( \frac{I_{C11}}{I_{C12}} \right) = V_{LO}$$

【0019】また、 $\alpha_F$ を電流増幅率とすると、コレクタ電流 1011 と同 1012 の和は数式 11 となる。

[0020]

【数11】

【 c11 + 【 c12 = α<sub>F</sub> 【 c13 【 O O 2 1】その結果、数式 1 O と同 1 1 とから、コレクタ電流 l c11、同 l c12 は、数式 1 2、同 1 3 と求まる。

[0022]

$$I_{C11} = \frac{\alpha_F \ I_{C13}}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V_{L0}}{V_T})}$$

[0023]

【数13】

$$I_{C12} = \frac{\alpha_F \ I_{C13}}{1 + \exp(\frac{V_{L0}}{V_T})}$$

【0024】従って、両コレクタ電流の差電流△Ⅰ1 は 数式14で表せる。

[0025]

$$\Delta I_1 = I_{C1} - I_{C2}$$

$$= \alpha_F I_{C13} \tanh \left( \frac{V_{L0}}{2 V_T} \right)$$

【0026】ここで、 $tanh \times tab$ 式 150 ように表され、 $exp \times tab$ 式 160 ように表されるので、これを用いて数式 14 を展開すると、数式 17 が得られ、差電流  $\Delta II$  には入力電圧 VIN と同 VIO の積 VIN ・VIO の項が含まれる。

[0027]

【数15】

$$tanh x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdots (|x| \leqslant 1)$$

[0028]

【数16】

$$\exp x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\Delta I_{1} = \alpha_{F} I_{0} (1 + \frac{V_{1N}}{V_{T}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{V_{1N}^{2}}{V_{T}^{2}} + \cdots) (\frac{V_{10}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{V_{10}^{3}}{8 V_{T}^{3}} + \cdots)$$

$$= \alpha_{F} I_{0} \left( \frac{V_{LO}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{24} \frac{V_{LO}}{V_{T}^{3}} + \frac{V_{IN} \cdot V_{LO}}{2 V_{T}^{2}} - \frac{V_{IN} \cdot V_{LO}^{3}}{24 V_{T}^{4}} + \frac{V_{IN}^{2} \cdot V_{LO}}{4 V_{T}^{3}} \right)$$

$$-\frac{V_{IN}^2 \cdot V_{LO}^3}{\Lambda R V_D^5} \cdots )$$

【0030】そこで、入力電圧VIN を数式 18、入力電圧VIN を数式 18、入力電圧VIN を数式 19 のようにおくと、積VIN ・VIO は数式 20 となり、2 周波(fIN、fIO)の和と差の成分が得られる。そして、数式 20 から明らかなように、周波数特性を規定する因子は、専ら使用するトランジスタの周波数特性(fI)である。即ち、高周波特性の良好な周波数ミキサ回路となっている。

 $V_{IN} = |V_{IN}| \cos 2\pi f_{IN} t$ 

[0032]

【数19】

 $V_{L0} = |V_{L0}| \cos 2\pi f_{L0} t$  [0033]

【数20】

[0031]

$$V_{IN} \bullet V_{L0} = \frac{1}{2} |V_{IN}| |V_{L0}| \left[\cos \left\{2\pi \left(f_{IN} + f_{L0}\right) t\right\}\right]$$

$$+\cos \left\{2\pi \left(f_{IN} - f_{L0}\right) t\right\}\right]$$

【 O O 3 4 】 ここで、 | c<sub>11</sub> 、 | c<sub>12</sub> は差動電流であるなら、これらは数式 2 1 、同 2 2 と表され、それぞれ± (1/2) Δ | 1 を含んでいる。つまり、 | c<sub>11</sub> や | c<sub>12</sub> を電圧変換すれば良いのである。図 2 では | c<sub>12</sub> が負

荷抵抗Ruによって電圧変換される。

[0035]

【数21】

$$I_{cii} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_o + \Delta I_i)$$

[0036]

【数22】

$$I_{c12} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_0 - \Delta I_1)$$

【0037】次に、図3において、出力電圧Vo は数式23で表される。なお、数式23において、Aはユニテ

ィゲインである。

[8800]

【数23】

$$V_0 = AV_{IN}V_{LO}$$

【0039】これに数式18、同19を代入すると、数式20と同様の数式24が得られ、このアナログ乗算器31を用いるものも同様に周波数ミキサ回路となっているのである。

[0040]

【数24】

$$V_0 = \frac{A}{2} |V_{IN}| |V_{LO}| (\cos \{2\pi (f_{IN} + f_{LO}) t\})$$

$$+\cos \{2\pi (f_{IN}-f_{L0}) t\}$$

#### [0041]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述した従来の周波数ミキサ回路には、次のような問題がある。まず、図2に示す回路では、定電流源に信号を重畳させることが困難である。また、図3に示す回路では、乗算器の回路構成はトランジスタ数が多いので、NFが劣化し、回路電流を増加させないと良好な高周波特性が得られない。

【 O O 4 2 】本発明の目的は、N F の劣化の低減が図れ、少ない消費電流で良好な高周波特性が得られる周波数ミキサ回路を提供することにある。

# [0043]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記目的を達成するために、本発明の周波数ミキサ回路は次の如き構成を有する。即ち、本発明の周波数ミキサ回路は、エミッタサイズがそれぞれ異なる2つのトランジスタからなる差動対トランジスタと; 前記差動対トランジスタを駆動する定電流源と; を備え、前記差動対トランジスタは一方のトランジスタのベースに第1の交流信号が印加され、他方のトランジスタのベースに第2の交流信号が印加される; ことを特徴とするものである。

# [0044]

【作用】次に、前記の如く構成される本発明の周波数ミキサ回路の作用を説明する。本発明では、エミッタサイズがそれぞれ異なる2つのトランジスタからなる1つの差動対トランジスタ、即ち、所謂不平衡差動対トランジスタを主体に構成される。従って、回路素子数の低減が図れ、NFの劣化が少なくなる。また、低電圧で動作可能であるので、少ない消費電流で良好な高周波特性が得られる。

### [0045]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を図面を参照して説明する。図1は、本発明の一実施例に係る周波数ミキサ回路を示す。この周波数ミキサ回路は、1つの差動対トランジスタ(Q1、Q2)と、この差動対トランジスタを駆動する定電流源 Io とを基本的に備え、一方のトラン

ジスタQ1のベースに(第1の)交流信号(電圧VIN)が印加され、他方のトランジスタQ2のベースに(第2の)交流信号(電圧Vio)が印加される。

【0046】ここに、トランジスタQ1、同Q2は、共通接続されるエミッタのサイズ(面積)がそれぞれ異なる不平衡差動対トランジスタを構成するが、そのエミッタサイズ比をQ1:Q2=K:1(K>1)とし、以下動作を説明する。

【0047】電圧 V1を数式25のように入力電圧 V1Nと同 VLOの差電圧とすると、この差電圧 V1は数式26のように両トランジスタのベース・エミッタ間電圧の差である。

[0048]

【数25】

$$V_1 = V_{IN} - V_{LD}$$

[0049]

【数26】

$$V_1 = V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}$$

【0050】ここで、両トランジスタのベース・エミッタ間電圧は、前記数式7、同8と同様の数式27、同28で表せる。

[0051]

【数27】

$$V_{BE1} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{S1}}$$

[0052]

【数28】

$$V_{BB2} = V_T \ln \frac{I_{C2}}{I_{S2}}$$

【0053】そして、飽和電流 I s1 、同 I s2 については、エミッタサイズ比がKであるから、数式29のように関係付けられる。

[0054]

#### 【数29】

# $I_{s1} = K I_{s2}$

【0055】従って、両トランジスタのコレクタ電流! ci 、同!c2 の比は数式30となる。

[0056]

【数30】

$$\frac{1}{K} \frac{I_{C1}}{I_{C2}} = \exp\left(\frac{V_1}{V_T}\right)$$

【 O O 5 7 】また、α F を電流増幅率とすると、定電流源 L o と両トランジスタのコレクタ電流 L C1 、同 L C2 との間には数式 3 1 の関係がある。

[0058]

【数31】

$$I_{C1} + I_{C2} = \alpha_F I_O$$

【0059】従って、両トランジスタのコレクタ電流 I に、同 I に は数式32、同33と求まる。

[0060]

【数32】

$$I_{c1} = \frac{\alpha_F \ I_0}{1 + \frac{1}{K} \exp(-\frac{V_1}{V_T})}$$

[0061]

【数33】

$$I_{c2} = \frac{\alpha_F I_0}{1 + K \exp{(\frac{V_1}{V_T})}}$$

【0062】ここで、KをVTと本発明に係るVKとを用いて数式34のように定義すると、本発明に係るVKは数式35のように表せる。

[0063]

【数34】

$$K = \exp(\frac{V_K}{V_T})$$

[0064]

【数35】

$$V_K = V_T \ln K$$

【0065】すると、数式32、同33は、それぞれ数 式36、同37と書き換えることができる。

[0066]

【数36】

$$I_{C1} = \frac{\alpha_{F} I_{O}}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V_{1} + V_{K}}{V_{T}})}$$

[0067]

【数37】

$$I_{c2} = \frac{\alpha_F I_0}{1 + \exp(\frac{V_1 + V_K}{V_T})}$$

【0068】従って、両コレクタ電流の差電流∆!は数 式38と表せる。

[0069]

【数38】

$$\Delta I = I_{c_1} - I_{c_2}$$

$$= \alpha_F I_0 \tanh \left(\frac{V_1 + V_K}{2V_T}\right)$$

【0070】そして、前記数式15を用いて展開すると、数式39となり、差電流 $\Delta$  | には差電圧V1 の2乗の項が含まれている。これは、前記数式25で与えられる。そこで、入力電圧VIN、同VIOを前記数式18、同19のように定義すると、差電圧V1 の2乗は、数式40と求まる。

[0071]

【数39】

$$\Delta I = \alpha_{F} I_{o} \left\{ \frac{V_{1} + V_{K}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(V_{1} + V_{K})^{3}}{8 V_{T}^{3}} \dots \right\}$$

$$= \alpha_{F} I_{o} \left\{ \frac{V_{1} + V_{K}}{2 V_{T}} - \frac{1}{24 V_{T}^{3}} (V_{1}^{3} + V_{K}^{3} + 3 V_{K} V_{1}^{2} + 3 V_{K}^{2} V_{1}) \dots \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha_{F} I_{o}}{V_{T}^{3}} \left\{ \frac{1}{24} V_{K}^{3} - \frac{1}{2} V_{T}^{2} V_{K} + (\frac{1}{8} V_{K}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} V_{T}^{2}) V_{1} + \frac{1}{8} V_{K} V_{1}^{2} + \frac{1}{24} V_{1}^{3} \dots \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} V_{1}^{3} \dots \right\}$$

$$[ 0072] \qquad [ \%40]$$

$$V_{1}^{2} = (V_{1N} - V_{Lo})^{2}$$

$$= ( | V_{1N} | \cos 2\pi f_{1N} t - | V_{Lo} | \cos 2\pi f_{Lo} t )^{2}$$

$$= |V_{IN}|^{2} \cos^{2} 2\pi f_{IN} t + |V_{L0}|^{2} \cos^{2} 2\pi f_{L0} t$$

$$-2|V_{IN}||V_{L0}|\cos 2\pi f_{IN} t \cos 2\pi f_{L0} t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}|V_{IN}|^{2} + \frac{1}{2}|V_{L0}|^{2} + \frac{1}{2}|V_{IN}|^{2} \cos 2\pi (2f_{IN}) t$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}|V_{L0}|^{2} \cos 2\pi (2f_{L0}) t - |V_{IN}||V_{L0}|\cos 2\pi (f_{IN} + f_{L0}) t - |V_{IN}||V_{L0}|\cos 2\pi (f_{IN} - f_{L0}) t$$

【OO73】即ち、差電流 $\Delta$ Iには、2周波(fIN、fIo)の和と差の成分が含まれる。ここに、両コレクタ電流 ICI、同 ICZ は、差動電流であるから、それぞれ数式 41、同 42 と表せる。

[0074]

【数41】

$$I_{ci} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_0 + \Delta I)$$

[0075]

【数42】

$$I_{c2} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_F I_0 - \Delta I)$$

【0076】従って、出力電圧 Vo は、数式 43と求まり、2周波(f ιν、 f ιο)の和と差の成分が負荷抵抗 R ι によって電圧に変換される。

[0077]

【数43】

$$V_{0} = V_{CC} - R_{L} I_{C2}$$

$$= V_{CC} - \frac{1}{2} R_{L} (\alpha_{F} I_{0} - \Delta I)$$

$$= V_{CC} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{F} I_{0} R_{L} + \frac{1}{2} R_{L} \Delta I$$

【0078】なお、差電流 Δ I やコレクタ電流 I cr を電圧に変換しても同様であり、何れの場合にも、消費電流が少なく、しかも周波数特性の良好な周波数ミキサ回路が得られる。

[0079]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の周波数ミキサ回路によれば、エミッタサイズがそれぞれ異なる2

つのトランジスタからなる1つの差動対トランジスタ、即ち、所謂不平衡差動対トランジスタを主体に構成したので、回路素子数の低減が図れ、低電圧で動作可能となる。その結果、NFの劣化が少なくなり、また、少ない消費電流で良好な高周波特性が得られる周波数ミキサ回路を提供できる効果がある。

# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例に係る周波数ミキサ回路の回路図である。

【図2】従来の周波数ミキサ回路の回路図である。

【図3】従来の周波数ミキサ回路の回路図である。 【符号の説明】

Q1 トランジスタ

Q2 トランジスタ

lo 定電流源

**ViN 入力電圧** 

VLO 入力電圧

Vo 出力電圧

VCC 電源電圧

